

**LODI CITY COUNCIL  
SHIRTSLEEVE SESSION  
CARNEGIE FORUM, 305 WEST PINE STREET  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2009**

A. Roll Call by City Clerk

An Informal Informational Meeting ("Shirtsleeve" Session) of the Lodi City Council was held Tuesday, September 29, 2009, commencing at 7:02 a.m.

Present: Council Member Hitchcock, Mayor Pro Tempore Katzakian, and Mayor Hansen

Absent: Council Member Johnson, and Council Member Mounce

Also Present: City Manager King, City Attorney Schwabauer, and City Clerk Johl

B. Topic(s)

B-1 Update on Preparedness to Public Health Threat from H1N1 Virus (FD)

City Manager King briefly introduced the subject matter of the public threat from the H1N1 virus.

Interim Fire Chief Kevin Donnelly and Ginger Wick, representative from San Joaquin County Public Health, provided a PowerPoint presentation regarding the H1N1 virus. Specific topics of discussion included H1N1 influenza overview, recognition of virus with potential to cause pandemic, signs and symptoms, spread of virus, protection from getting sick, everyday steps to protect, what to do if you get sick, emergency warning signs, warning signs in children, what is CDC doing, County efforts, expectations for influenza during fall and winter, public health planning efforts, efforts by the City, and a summary of the vaccine availability.

In response to Mayor Hansen, Chief Donnelly stated the H1N1 virus is not airborne, but rather droplet borne whereby it comes out and falls.

In response to Mayor Hansen, Ms. Wick stated because the virus is droplet borne and not airborne, a non-respiratory mask is not effective.

In response to Mayor Hansen, Ms. Wick stated the virus was discovered in March and April and the vaccine is in production, although it does take time to make and test the vaccine.

In response to Mayor Hansen, Ms. Wick stated the vaccination has gone through human testing, production is underway, and distribution will likely start in phases at the end of October.

In response to Council Member Hitchcock, Ms. Wick stated the vaccination has gone through limited human trials, is not a new method of producing vaccination, and is not controversial in the public health arena.

In response to Mr. King, Ms. Wick stated she has not heard of a shortage of the seasonal flu vaccine. She stated the Public Health Agency will begin administering the seasonal flu vaccination tomorrow free of charge at various clinics.

In response to Mayor Hansen, Chief Donnelly stated vaccinations are provided to public safety and first responders who are in direct contact with the public. Human Resources Manager Dean Gualco stated seasonal flu vaccinations are also available to City employees at their expense. Mr. Gualco stated Sutter Health has advised that the H1N1 vaccination will not be available until October and November. Ms. Wick confirmed that there will be two H1N1 vaccinations for ten and under and one vaccination for those over ten.



A brief discussion ensued among Mayor Hansen, Mr. King, and Chief Donnelly regarding the availability and benefits of antibacterial dispensers throughout City facilities including the library.

In response to Mr. King, Chief Donnelly stated because the H1N1 virus is droplet borne and not airborne, a mask may only be effective if an individual was within a three-foot or closer proximity to another infected individual.

In response to Mayor Hansen, Ms. Wick confirmed that the H1N1 vaccination is not available today and will not be available until mid to late October.

In response to Mayor Hansen, Ms. Wick stated she has not heard of specific incidents in Mexico and once the virus is pandemic it can be contracted anywhere worldwide.

In response to City Attorney Schwabauer, Chief Donnelly stated it is advised that an employee not return to work until 24 hours after they are no longer taking medication and there are no more symptoms present.

In response to Mayor Hansen, Mr. Wick stated the biggest difference with H1N1 is that it is affecting a different population between the ages of six months old and 24 years old. Chief Donnelly stated that, while there is ongoing information about the virus that is coming out, at this point the virus appears to be no more severe than the seasonal flu.

In response to Mr. King, Ms. Wick stated the Southern Hemisphere had seasonal flu and H1N1 circulating at the same time, which caused the initial influx of reporting.

In response to Council Member Hitchcock, Ms. Wick stated there is some speculation that people over 60 years of age may have some immunity based on an earlier virus that was similar to H1N1, although she has not heard of any immunity theories based on prior vaccinations.

In response to Myrna Wetzel, Chief Donnelly stated the relapse period between symptoms is probably no more than a week. He stated it is also important to remember that there are two flu viruses circulating and it is possible to have one and then get the second.

C. Comments by Public on Non-Agenda Items

None.

D. Adjournment

No action was taken by the City Council. The meeting was adjourned at 7:56 a.m.

ATTEST:

Randi Johl  
City Clerk





## CITY OF LODI COUNCIL COMMUNICATION

**AGENDA TITLE:** Update On Preparedness to Public Health Threat From H1N1 Virus

**MEETING DATE:** September 29, 2009

**PREPARED BY** Interim Fire Chief

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**BACKGROUND INFORMATION:** The H1N1 influenza virus has the potential to impose unique demands on public health officials and emergency responders, as well as its impact on the overall community. Staff will update the City Council on the City's preparations for dealing with widespread illness, and Ginger Wick of San Joaquin County Public Health Services will brief the Council on the latest developments related to the virus' spread and prevention efforts.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Donnelly", written over a horizontal line.

Kevin Donnelly  
Interim Fire Chief

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APPROVED:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Blair King", written over a horizontal line.

Blair King, City Manager



## Flu is a serious contagious disease.

Each year in the United States, on average, more than 200,000 people are hospitalized and 36,000 people die from seasonal flu complications.

## This flu season could be worse.

There is a new and very different flu virus spreading worldwide among people called novel or new H1N1 flu. This virus may cause more illness or more severe illness than usual.

## Flu-like symptoms include:

- fever (usually high)
- headache
- extreme tiredness
- dry cough
- runny or stuffy nose
- muscle aches
- sore throat
- vomiting
- sometimes diarrhea

For more information, visit

**www.flu.gov**

or call

**800-CDC-INFO.**

**Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

**CDC Says**

**“Take 3” Steps**

**To Fight The Flu**

**These actions  
will protect  
against the new  
H1N1 too!**





# CDC urges you to take 3 action steps to protect against the flu.

## #1

### Take time to get vaccinated.

- CDC recommends a yearly seasonal flu vaccine as the first and most important step in protecting against seasonal flu.
- The seasonal flu vaccine protects against the three seasonal viruses that research suggests will be most common.
- Vaccination is especially important for people at high risk of serious flu complications, including young children, pregnant women, people with chronic health conditions like asthma, diabetes or heart and lung disease and people 65 years and older.
- Seasonal flu vaccine also is important for health care workers, and other people who live with or care for high risk people to prevent giving the flu to those at high risk.
- A seasonal vaccine will not protect you against novel H1N1.
- A new vaccine against novel H1N1 is being produced and will be available in the coming months as an option for prevention of novel H1N1 infection.
- People at greatest risk for novel H1N1 infection include children, pregnant women, and people with chronic health conditions like asthma, diabetes or heart and lung disease.



## #2

### Take everyday preventive actions.

- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water, especially after you cough or sneeze. Alcohol-based hand cleaners are also effective.\*
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs spread this way.
- Try to avoid close contact with sick people.
- If you are sick with flu-like illness, CDC recommends that you stay home for at least 24 hours after your fever is gone except to get medical care or for other necessities. (Your fever should be gone without the use of a fever-reducing medicine.) Keep away from others as much as possible. This is to keep from making others sick.
- While sick, limit contact with others to keep from infecting them.

*\*Though the scientific evidence is not as extensive as that on hand washing and alcohol-based sanitizers, other hand sanitizers that do not contain alcohol may be useful for killing flu germs on hands in settings where alcohol-based products are prohibited.*



## #3

### Take flu antiviral drugs if recommended.

- If you get seasonal or novel H1N1 flu, antiviral drugs can treat the flu.
- Antiviral drugs are prescription medicines (pills, liquid or an inhaled powder) that fight against the flu by keeping flu viruses from reproducing in your body.
- Antiviral drugs can make your illness milder and make you feel better faster. They may also prevent serious flu complications.
- Antiviral drugs are not sold over-the-counter and are different from antibiotics.
- Antiviral drugs may be especially important for people who are very sick (hospitalized) or people who are sick with the flu and who are at increased risk of serious flu complications, such as pregnant women, young children and those with chronic health conditions.
- For treatment, antiviral drugs work best if started within the first 2 days of symptoms.





## Taking Care of a Sick Person in Your Home

Influenza (flu) viruses spread easily from person to person through the coughs and sneezes of people who are sick with influenza. People also may get sick by touching something with influenza viruses on it and then touching their mouth, nose or eyes before washing their hands.

### People with Influenza who are cared for at home should:



Check with their health care provider about any special care they might need if they are pregnant or have a health condition such as diabetes, heart disease, asthma, or emphysema.



Check with their health care provider about whether they should take antiviral medications.



Keep away from others as much as possible. This is to keep from making others sick. Do not go to work or school while ill.



Stay home for at least 24 hours after fever is gone, except to seek medical care or for other necessities. (Fever should be gone without the use of a fever-reducing medicine.)



Get plenty of rest.



Drink clear fluids (such as water, broth, sports drinks, electrolyte beverages for infants) to keep from being dehydrated.



Cover coughs and sneezes. Clean hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer often, especially after using tissues and after coughing or sneezing into hands.



Clean common areas such as bathrooms, a couple times a day.



Avoid sharing personal items like towels, toothbrushes, pillows, eating utensils, and cups.



Be watchful for emergency warning signs that might indicate you need to seek immediate medical attention.



I know that Influenza (flu) is a serious, contagious disease; and my child is sick...



What do I do?  
When do I call my doctor?  
Should I go to the Emergency Room?

## When to Seek Immediate Medical Attention? Knowing the Difference... Can Make a Difference!

When someone is ill, knowing “What to do” and “When to do it” can be difficult questions. Use the tips below for help.

**Flu-like symptoms include: fever (usually high), headache, extreme tiredness, dry cough, runny or stuffy nose, muscle aches, sore throat, vomiting, and sometimes diarrhea.**

If a person becomes ill with any of the following warning signs, call your healthcare provider and seek immediate medical attention.

### Adults

Fast breathing or trouble breathing	Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
Bluish or gray skin color	Pain or pressure in the chest or abdomen
Not drinking enough fluids	Sudden dizziness
Severe or persistent vomiting	Severe or persistent vomiting
Not waking up or not interacting	Confusion
Flu-like symptoms improve but then return with fever and worse cough.	Flu-like symptoms improve but then return with fever and worse cough
Being so irritable that the child does not want to be held	



# **Lodi City Council H1N1 Update**

Presented by the Lodi Fire Department





# Can you get novel H1N1 Influenza from eating pork?

**NO** - The novel H1N1 influenza virus (formerly referred to as swine flu) virus is not spread by food.

You cannot get novel H1N1 flu from eating pork or pork products.

Eating properly handled and cooked pork products is safe.

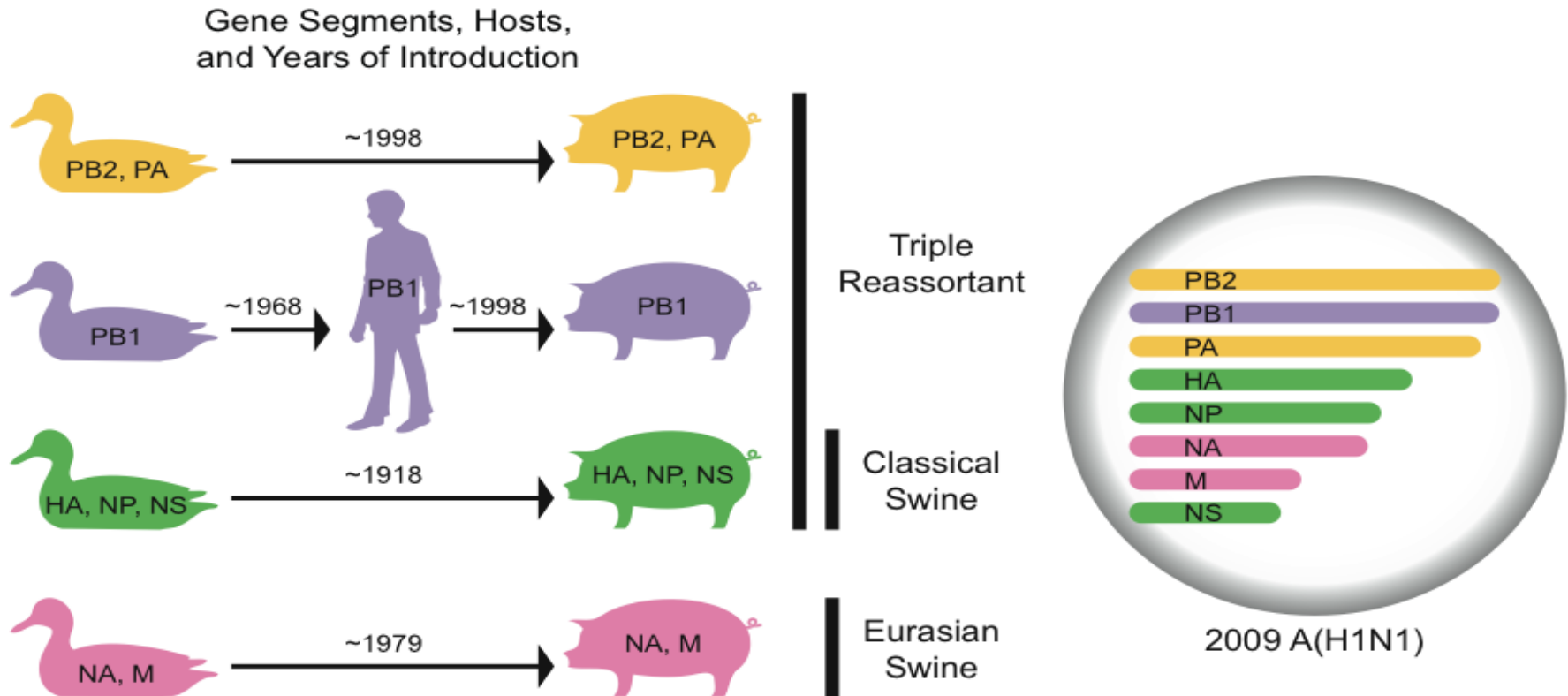


# Novel H1N1 Influenza

- Novel H1N1 (referred to a swine flu early on) is a new influenza virus that is spreading from person-to-person.
- The United States government has declared a public health emergency in the U.S. in response to the H1N1 outbreak.
- CDC's response goals are to:
  - reduce transmission and illness severity
  - provide information to help health care providers, public health officials, and the public address the challenges posed by this emergency.



# Host and lineage origins for the gene segments of the 2009 A(H1N1) virus (Garten, et al Science 2009)





# Recognition of an influenza virus with the potential to cause a pandemic

- Between April 15-17, 2009,
  - 2 residents of adjacent counties in southern California cases with febrile respiratory illness
  - Cause identified as a swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus
- Viruses were genetically closely related to each other
  - Resistant to anti viral drugs
  - Combination of gene segments previously not recognized among influenza viruses in the United States
- Similar virus identified as cause of community outbreaks in Mexico, March-April 2009
- WHO: Pandemic phase 6 declaration: June 11, 2009



Week ending September 5, 2009 - Week 35



## Widespread

\* This map indicates geographic spread & does not measure the severity of influenza activity

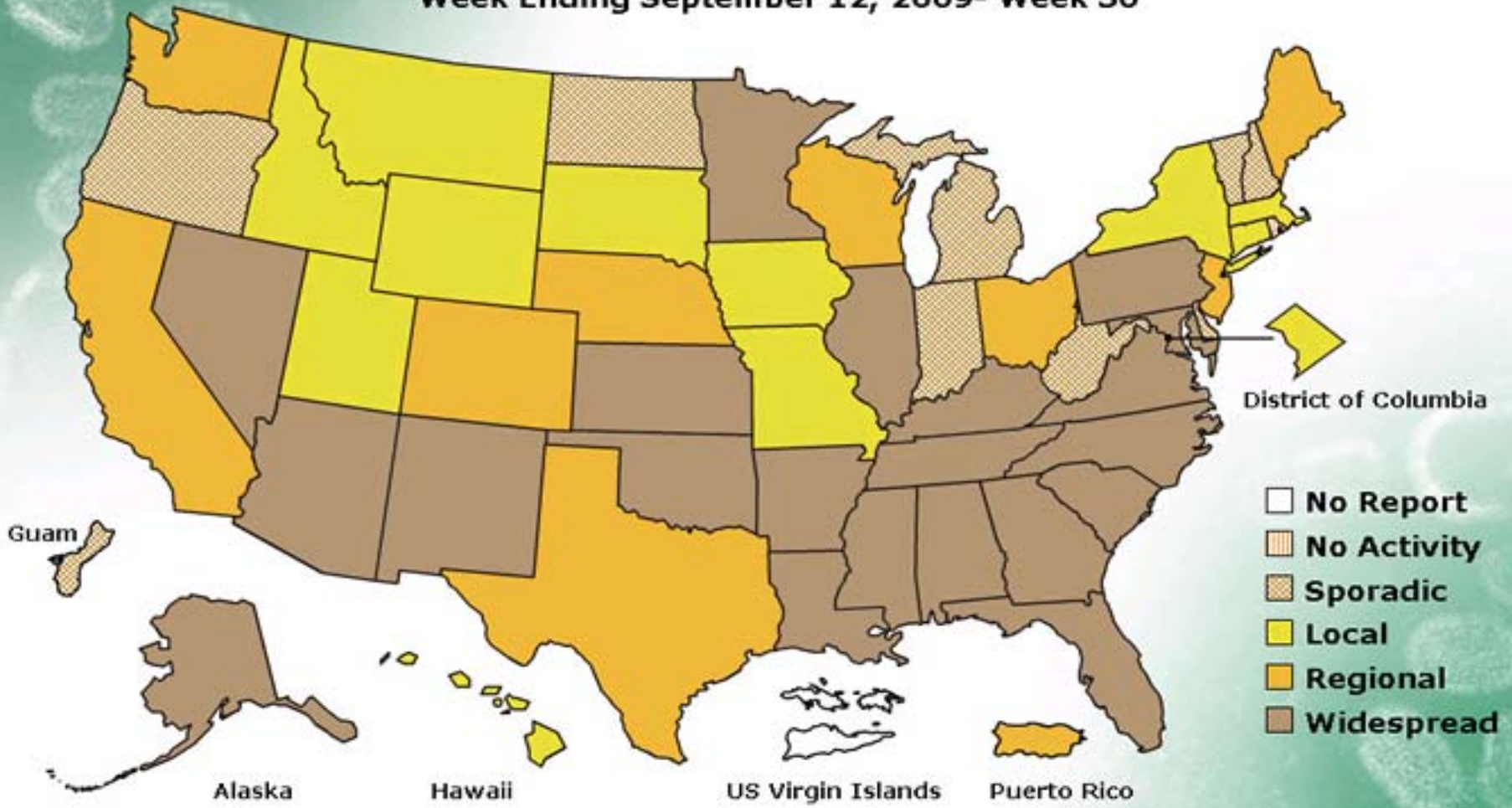


# LUVIEW



**Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report Prepared by the Influenza Division**  
**Weekly Influenza Activity Estimates Reported by State and Territorial Epidemiologists\***

**Week Ending September 12, 2009- Week 36**



This map indicates geographic spread and does not measure the severity of influenza activity.

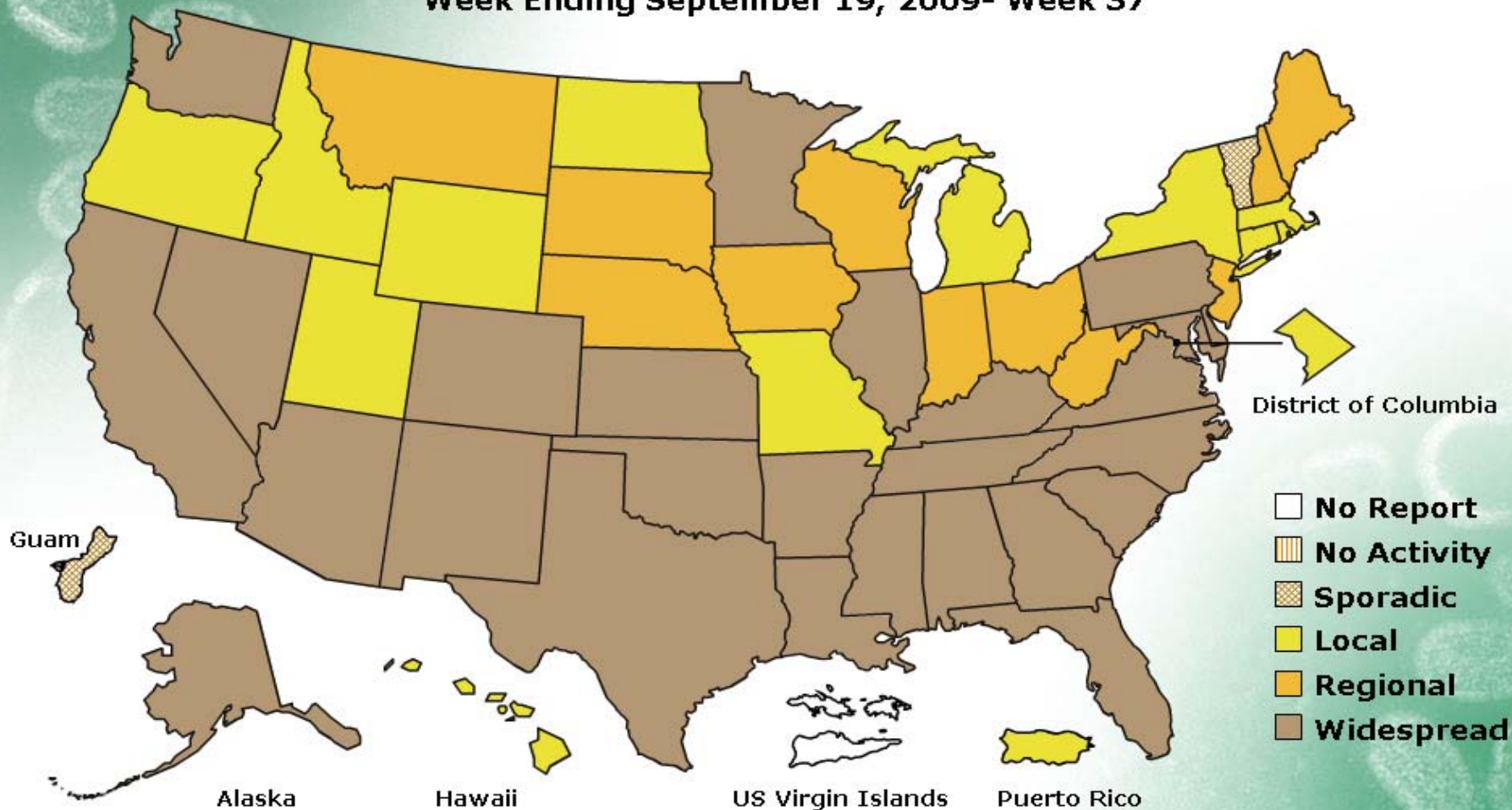


# FLUVIEW



**Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report Prepared by the Influenza Division**  
**Weekly Influenza Activity Estimates Reported by State and Territorial Epidemiologists\***

**Week Ending September 19, 2009- Week 37**



This map indicates geographic spread and does not measure the severity of influenza activity.

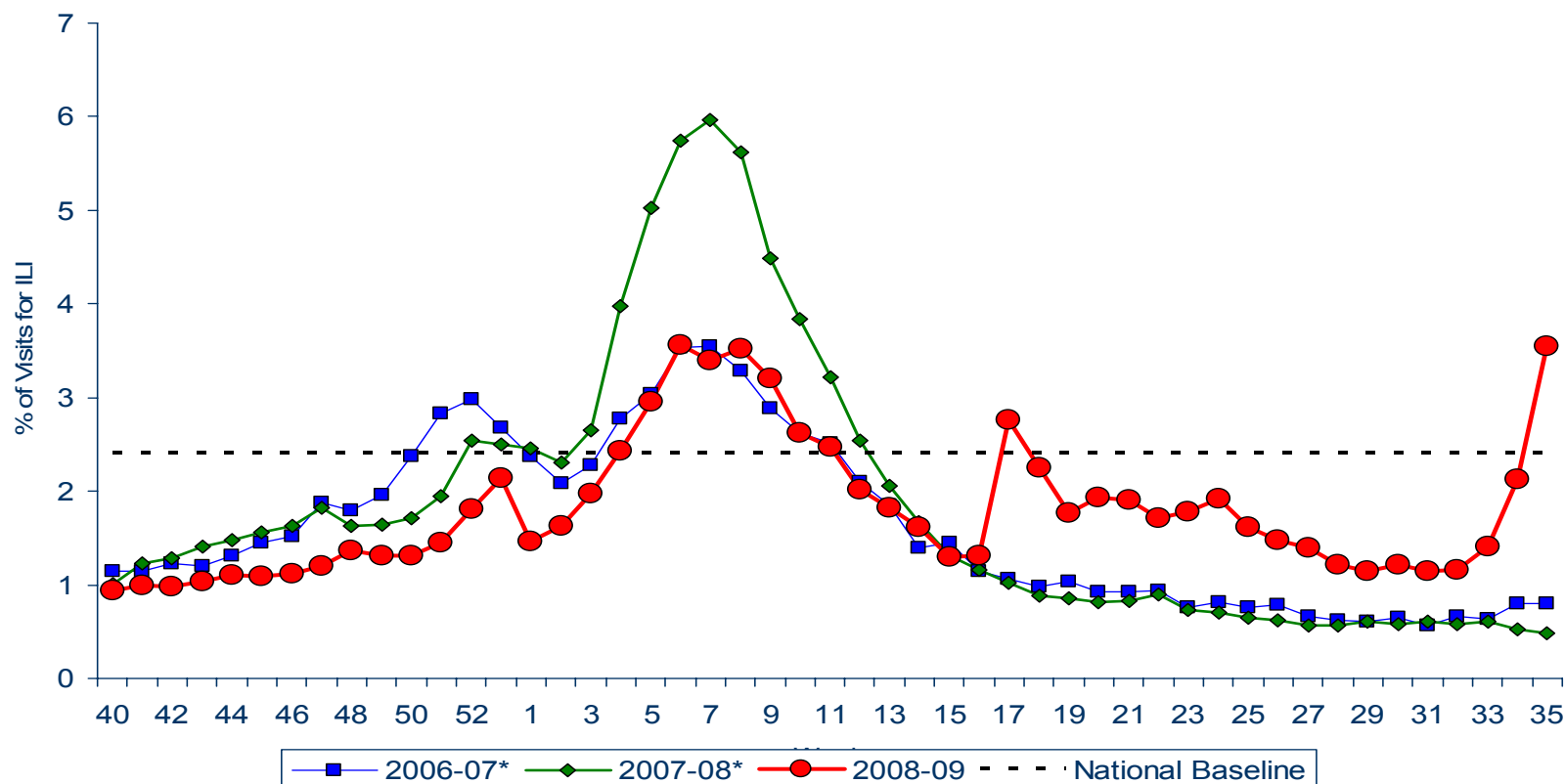


# Novel H1N1 Influenza

- CDC expects more cases will occur over the coming months.
- Influenza is always serious – on average, in an estimated 36,000 deaths and more than 200,000 hospitalizations from flu-related causes annually.
- This outbreak poses the potential to be at least as serious as seasonal flu, if not more so
- Because this is a new virus, most people will not have immunity to it.



## Percentage of Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Reported by the US Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet), National Summary 2008-09 and Previous Two Seasons





# Signs and symptoms

Symptoms of novel H1N1 flu in people are similar to those associated with seasonal flu.

- Fever
- Cough
- Sore throat
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Body aches
- Headache
- Chills
- Fatigue
- In addition, vomiting (25%) and diarrhea (25%) have been reported. (Higher rate than for seasonal flu.)





# How does novel H1N1 Influenza spread?



- This virus is thought to spread the same way seasonal flu spreads
- Primarily through respiratory droplets
  - Coughing
  - Sneezing
  - Touching respiratory droplets - *on yourself, another person, or an object, then touching mucus membranes (e.g., mouth, nose, eyes) without washing hands*



# What can you do to protect from getting sick?

- There is no vaccine available at this time to protect against this new H1N1 virus.
- Get the seasonal vaccine now and the H1N1 vaccine when it becomes available
- However, everyday actions can help prevent spread of germs that cause respiratory illnesses like influenza.
  - Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it.
  - Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs spread this way.
  - Avoid contact with sick people.



# Everyday steps to protect your health

- Wash your hands often with soap and warm water, especially after you cough or sneeze. Wash for 15 – 20 seconds.
- Alcohol-based hand wipes or gel sanitizers are also effective.





# If you get sick...

- Stay home if you're sick for 7 days after your symptoms begin or until you've been symptom-free for 24 hours, whichever is longer.
- If you are sick, limit your contact with other people as much as possible.
- Most people should be able to recover at home, but watch for emergency warning signs that mean you should seek immediate medical care.





# Watch for emergency warning signs

In adults:

- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Pain or pressure in the chest or abdomen
- Sudden dizziness
- Confusion
- Severe or persistent vomiting
- Flu-like symptoms improve but then return with fever and worse cough



# Emergency warning signs in children

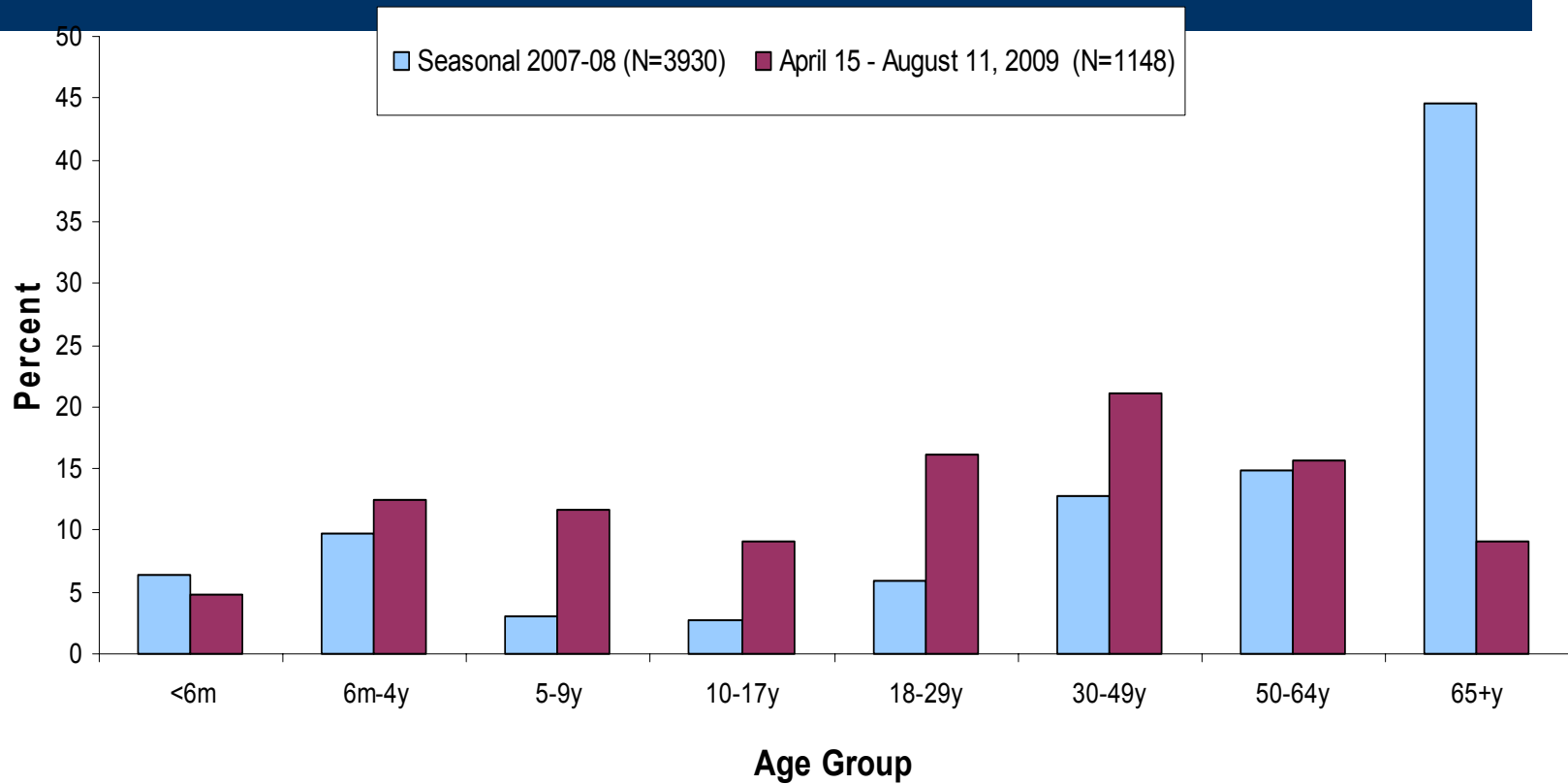
In children:

- Fast breathing or trouble breathing
- Bluish or gray skin color
- Not drinking enough fluids
- Severe or persistent vomiting
- Not waking up or not interacting
- Irritable, the child does not want to be held
- Flu-like symptoms improve but then return with fever and worse cough





**Distribution by age group of persons hospitalized with laboratory-confirmed influenza\*, --  
United States, 2007-08 winter influenza season  
and April 15 - August 11, 2009**



\*Evidence of a positive influenza test result by viral culture, DFA/IFA, RT-PCR, rapid test, serology, or written note in the medical chart.



# What is CDC doing?



- Implemented its emergency response.
- Continues to issue new interim guidance for clinicians and public health professionals.
- Division of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) has sent 25% of the SNS stockpile to all 50 states and U.S. territories to help them respond to the outbreak.
- Working closely with state and local officials nationwide.
- Coordinating closely with the World Health Organization and other international partners.



# What about in San Joaquin County?

- Reported H1N1 Influenza Cases (9/18/2009)

- Total Cases      253\*
- Hospitalized      72
- Deaths            5

\* Substantial underestimate of the actual number; most people don't get tested.



# Expectations Influenza Fall and Winter 09-10

- H1N1 will co-circulate with regular seasonal influenza viruses but will likely be the predominant influenza virus
- Number of people with influenza illnesses will be larger than usual
- Will impact the medical care system
- Increased absenteeism at work sites



# SJC Public health Planning

- Expand surveillance, including laboratory testing
- Disease control and mitigation
- Influenza Health advisories and updates to medical community
- Public Education and information
- Planning for large scale vaccine distribution
- Stockpile of anti viral medications
- Medical surge planning



# The City of Lodi

- Encourage employees to get vaccinated now for the Seasonal Influenza.
- Awareness of good hygiene practices to limit spread
- Provide sanitizer gels for employee to use.
- Advising sick employees should stay home.



# The City of Lodi

- No plans at this time to close public buildings or events
- Prepare for increased number absences and for longer duration
- Plan for fiscal impacts due to increased overtime to maintain critical staffing.



# Summary

- Anticipate more cases, more hospitalizations and more deaths associated with this new virus in the coming weeks because the population has little to no immunity against it.
- We must all work together to limit and control the transmission of novel H1N1 influenza.
- 2009 H1N1 vaccine will be available soon but initially in limited amounts
  - Initial target groups are those at higher risk for infection or complications
  - Expect a busy and long season – need to keep up to date

***Thank you!***



## More Information

- For the most current information on the H1N1 influenza outbreak, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/>
- CDC, WHO, and public health officials worldwide are carefully monitoring the situation.
- Follow all recommendations for preventing the spread of influenza.



# Resources

- <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/>
- <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/espanol/>
- 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
- <http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/en/index.html>
- U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- San Joaquin County Public Health